

THE

Carolina Farmer

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In Unique Homes**

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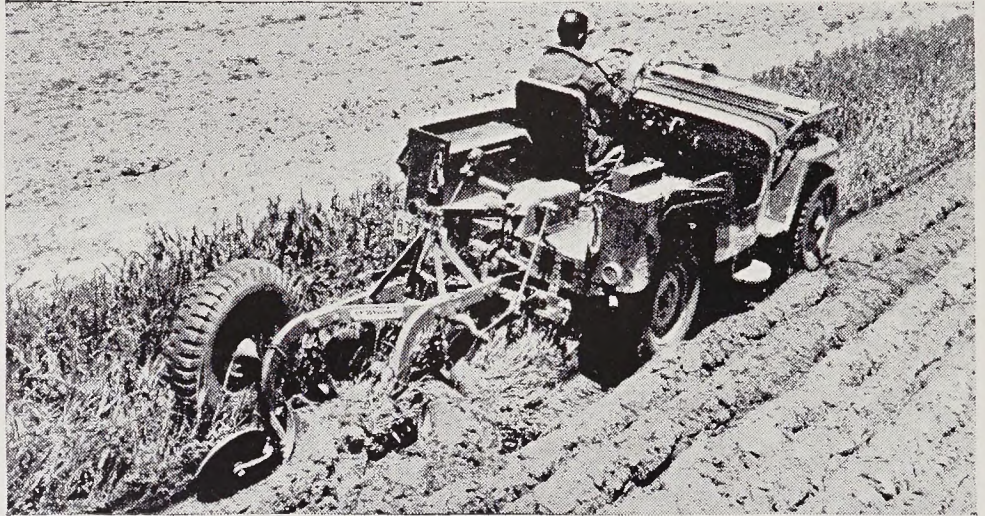
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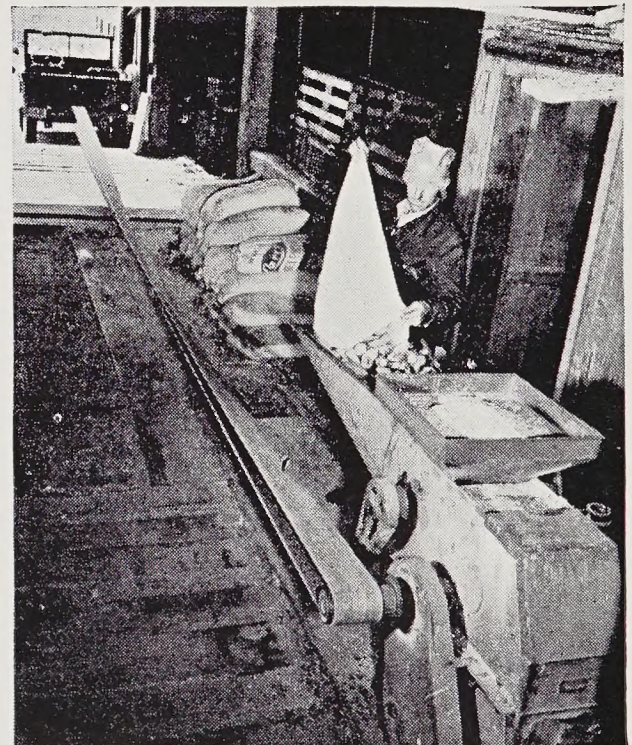
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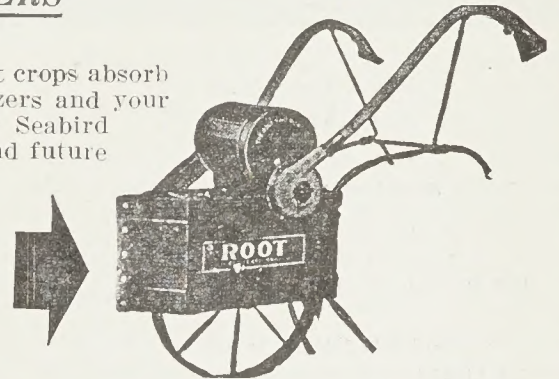
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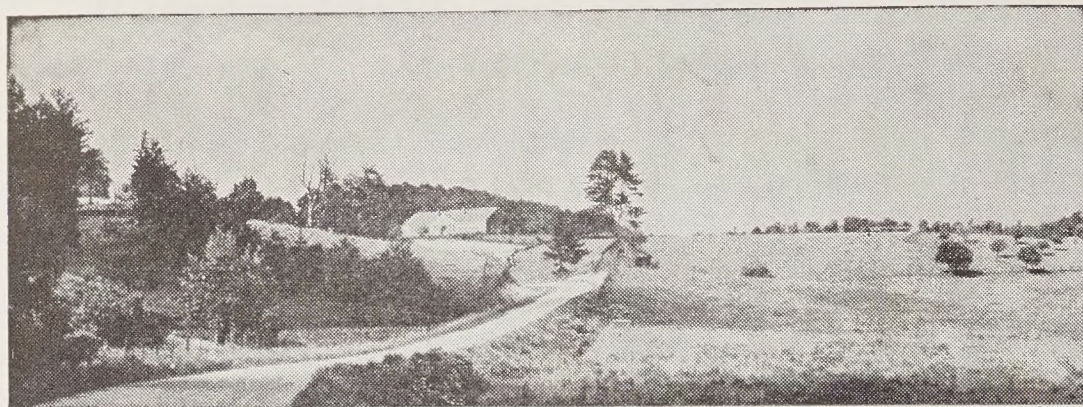
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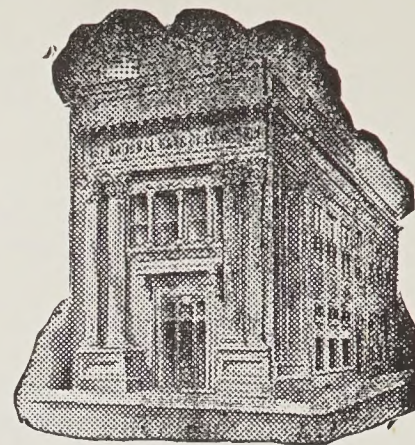
OUR FRONT COVER

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE HALLOWE'EN GOBLIN?

“Nicky” Nicholson, two-and-a-half-year-old son of our Editor,
gets acquainted with the familiar Jack-o'-Lantern.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER



Reports from . . .

Our Nation's Capital

By J. E. JONES

WITHIN recent years there has been an industrial and economic revolution down-on and up-on the farm. The argument over "price supports" has been settled in the affirmative by the Republican and Democratic parties. Farmers will get up to \$2,000,000,000 in the fiscal year ending next June—no matter who wins the November election. The "old farm isn't what it nsterwas," with cotton, wheat, oats, eggs, tobacco, corn, rice, chickens, butterfat, milk, potatoes, hogs, soybeans, etc., receiving Government support.

There's a reason! Innumerable reasons! Perhaps you remember when hundreds of European agricultural scientists came to Washington several years ago and congregated at the Hughes electrical farm a few miles away in Virginia? Every electrical device of that period was at work—on the Hughes farm; in the sheds where cows were milked; in the chicken coop; the comfortable home—and even electric wires were strung in all directions to illuminate the broad acres. Electrified farms are everywhere today. Farm machinery has revolutionized millions of acres, lifting the load off the farmers' backs. Look around! Turn off the gas on your automobile—stop, and behold with amazement the triumph in agriculture—a pretty word that broke into farm society, and progressed so rapidly that politicians, and their political parties, put up big money to back the new-fangled notions that promoted farming to Class A as a top American industry.

In short, electricity, good highways, automobiles and tractors led the way and a thousand new methods and improvements lifted the load off the farmers' back. If you have any doubts about all this, get out into the country and *behold* the modern new buildings on the farm; watch the wheels go round; listen to the radio, and if you need to talk to your folks hundreds of miles away, there is a phone handy by.

In short, farm products are what all people depend on—and must have. That's why Federal support for farm prices will continue, no matter who wins the elections this fall.

We Must Have World Peace

Right now the Russian government keeps on repeating the charge that the United States is bent on a "policy of expansion and realization of plans for world domination."

Our Secretary of State George C. Marshall has warned Russia that it would be a "tragic error" to mistake American patience for "weakness." That declaration has the approval of the people of the United States including the candidates of the major parties for President.

We want the United Nations to line up the world and establish permanent peace. The United States is not weak and the people of our nation are standing four-square in support of PURE INTENTIONS to help restore peace and prosperity in all parts of the Earth. We have won two World Wars that we were drawn into—and now we are ready and able to win another one—if we have to—that will establish peace. Let us hope that the United Nations will clean up those beastly Russians and keep them behind their own iron curtain. That would save our supply of atom bombs.

Which Is the Best Season of the Year?

Many will argue loud and long that Spring is best with its first warm days, its tender greens peeping timidly in little patches here and there, then bursting in full bloom to cover the earth. They say, too, that there's no time like Spring to encourage the old but ever new game of love.

This column, though, proclaims Autumn as its favorite season. If Spring's delicate coloring prompts romantic instincts, who possesses a heart that does not palpitate amid the warm colors of Fall—the reds, burnt oranges, browns and greens? And who does not find romance in the fleeting sparks that burst like tiny rockets from a blazing campfire 'neath a Harvest moon?

It might not have occurred to you that these thoughts were leading directly to the kitchen—but, after all, Fall's bounty of vegetables and fruits is another point to chalk in its favor. What prettier sight could there be than a basket of red-ripe apples? What better eating than a Waldorf

salad of apples, raisins, nuts and real mayonnaise?

Let our friends avow that Spring is the best season. We rest our argument with a quotation from William Herbert Carruth's "Each in His Own Tongue": "Some of us call it Autumn, and others call it God."

The Parks Are Making Money

The fees collected by the Government from owners of automobiles in our National Parks during the past fiscal year totalled \$3,303,327, the highest record for all times. Yellowstone National Park continues to draw the biggest crowds, and its receipts reached \$761,975 from all sources.

And Rock Creek Park in Washington, D. C., is filled with all sorts of wild animals, birds, and thousands of men, women, boys, girls, automobiles, and mixed-breeds every Sunday and week days—and it doesn't make a nickel over expenses.

Babe: Where Art Thou?

There were 141,000 less babies born in the first seven months of 1948 than in the same seven months of 1947. The Government statisticians are trying to explain why the baby boom is falling off.

Alcoholics Anonymous

One of the most important organizations in America is known as "Alcoholics Anonymous," which for 13 years has helped drunkards find themselves. It is fantastic because there are no dues or organized finances, and there is no controlling head or central organization. Every local group is entirely autonomous. Once in awhile the AA's have a convention with plenty of liquid refreshments—coffee, orange juice and buttermilk. One of the original co-founders of the organization 13 years ago was asked for a description of Alcoholics Anonymous. He said: "We're a bunch of screwballs." Nevertheless, this same spokesman is one of 800 former drunks from all parts of the South and he explained what makes AA tick. "I don't know what makes it work; I just know that it does," he said. Doctors, clergymen and social workers have not been able to explain the success of this loose organization which has grown and grown until it now has 80,000 members in the United States—every one of whom was a former drunkard whom AA straightened up when every known plan had failed. It doesn't cost a nickel to belong to the AA. If this item fits you, join this great "bunch of screwballs," that has snowballed to nearly 80,000 members.

(Continued on Page 14)

Art and Science Blended

A PROJECT to combine artistic design and scientific planning in building "America's most livable homes" in two different income brackets has been completed and the unique dwellings are ready for public consideration.

Featuring the most modern electrical equipment "built-in" as an integral part of each structure, the homes are designed to set a new standard of housing for a home-conscious nation.

A. Carl Bredahl, manager of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Better Homes Bureau which planned the unusual homes, explained its purpose.

"For the first time," he declared, "we believe there has been accomplished a true blending of art and science in the business of building homes. Many 'scientific' homes in the past have been coldly mechanical. Many artistic homes have been awkwardly impractical. These homes combine the talents of an outstanding architect, leading decorators and builders, with those of Westinghouse home planning experts.

"Yardstick" for Home Builders

"The results should serve as a yardstick for home designers and builders throughout the nation. Each house incorporates a different degree of electrical living—a completely new concept in home planning developed after three years' research by the Home Economics Institute and Better Homes Bureau of Westinghouse."

To be sold with all major electrical equipment and appliances already "built-in," the homes will be priced as follows with cost of the lots excluded:

	House	Electrical Package	Total
Thrift	\$11,050	\$ 950	\$12,000
Ideal	22,158	1,342	23,500

"The prices are given in this fashion," Mr. Bredahl explained, "to emphasize that any one of the different degrees of electrical living could be adapted to any one of the houses of the Community Homes Exhibit, or, for that matter, to any house in the country."

The "electrical package" as priced here includes all major electrical appliances already installed, he pointed out. Its cost in each case adds only the following amounts to the monthly

payments on the house: Thrift, \$5.25; Ideal, \$7.50.

Minimum "Degree" in Thrift House

Installed in the Thrift House is the minimum or Thrift Degree of Electrical Living, Mr. Bredahl continued. This degree includes such electrical appliances as refrigerator, range, automatic clothes washer, ironer, water heater, kitchen ventilating fan

In describing how the houses were planned, Mr. Bredahl pointed out the need to design and build the complete electrical system as a part of a house in order to take the greatest advantage of the health, comfort and convenience offered by modern electrical devices.

Made Time and Motion Studies

"A poorly planned kitchen or laundry, even if it includes the newest



THRIFT HOUSE—The Thrift House, exterior view at lower left, is designed to satisfy the minimum needs for modern living comfort. It features living space instead of mere floor space. The kitchen shown in these interior views contains the minimum number of necessary electric appliances arranged in a broken-L plan to provide for a dining corner and a laundry wing. The laundry wing, including a Laundromat automatic clothes washer and an ironer, appears at upper left. A view of the kitchen proper is shown at upper right with a Commodore range, sink, food preparation center and refrigerator. The dining corner is pictured at lower right. The floor of the kitchen-laundry is red linoleum while counter work surfaces are in yellow linoleum. These colors are carried out in the wall paper of the dining corner. Kitchen counter surfaces are lighted by fluorescent lights under the all-steel wall cabinets. Incandescent lights are overhead.

and effective lighting, all artistically planned and built into the house structure.

"We have endeavored to prove here that no longer must a family be wealthy to enjoy electrical living at its best," Mr. Bredahl said. "All that is needed is a degree of teamwork among architects, decorators, builders and electrical planners which seldom has been attempted anywhere."

and best equipment, will result in unnecessary steps and wasted energy through a broken or uneven flow of work," he said. "These houses are planned as the result of two years' actual time and motion studies by Westinghouse in kitchens and laundries. They are 'engineered' in the same way a smooth-flowing production line is engineered.

"These are not 'model' houses. They are practical, built-to-live-in

In Unique Homes

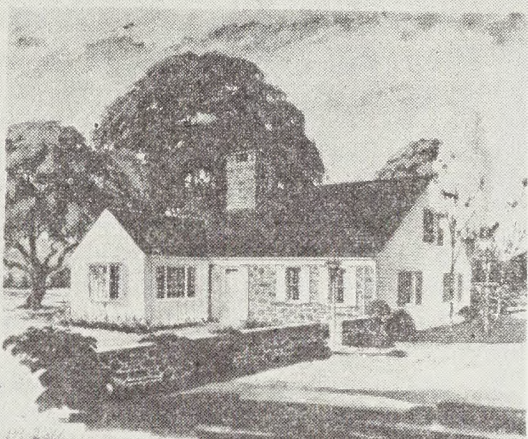
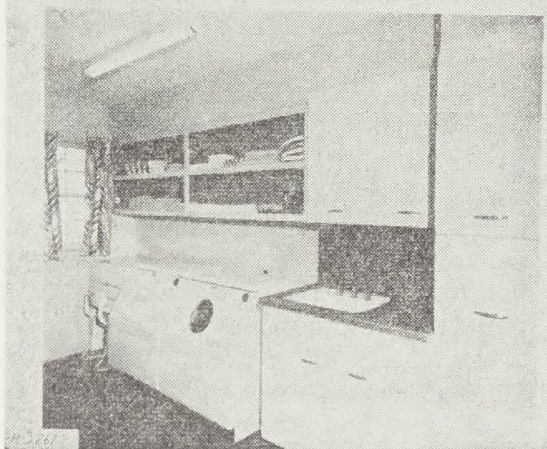
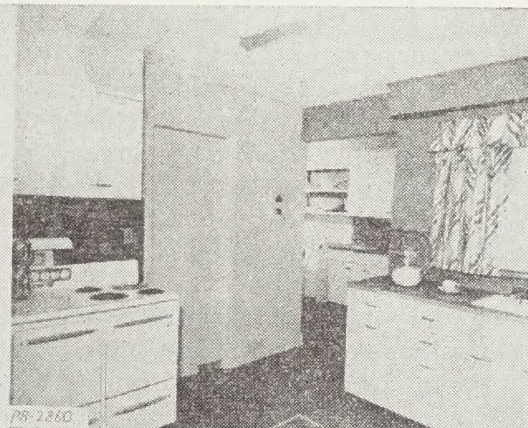
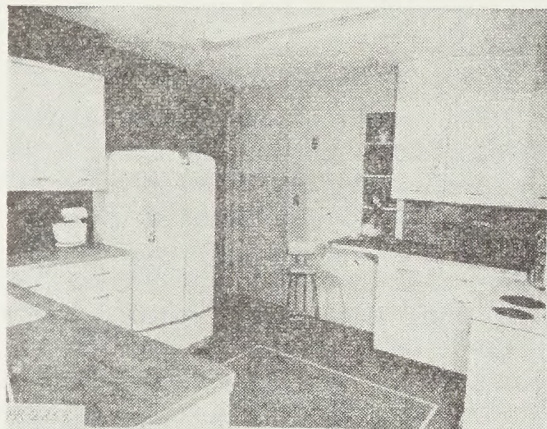
homes constructed by builders who realize the added value of well-designed and properly equipped homes which incorporate real electrical living in the complete home package.

"The homes are part of new home developments and the builders already are planning to construct other similar homes incorporating in each new home one of the Degrees of Electrical Living. This is a process which can be followed by architects and build-

stallations—including the all-electric kitchens and laundries—was the responsibility of the Westinghouse Better Homes Bureau of which Mr. Bredahl is manager with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Room for Expansion

Both the six-room Ideal House and the Thrift House have space on the second floor for two additional bedrooms.



IDEAL HOUSE—An "ideal" home for the average American family—both in room arrangements and in electrical equipment—is this Ideal House of the Community Homes Exhibit. At upper left is the kitchen, finished in restful green tones, with its sink, 10-cubic-foot refrigerator-freezer combination, planning desk, and two-open Champion range. A Waste-Away garbage disposer is installed in the sink. Another view of the kitchen is shown at upper right looking into the laundry. The laundry, lower left, includes a sink and sorting center, Laundromat automatic clothes washer, automatic electric clothes dryer, and ironer. This is used also as a breakfast nook. Lighting in both kitchen and laundry is by fluorescent lamps in ceiling fixtures and others concealed under wall cabinets to illuminate kitchen work surfaces. The artist's sketch at lower right shows how the Ideal House will appear when all landscaping work is completed.

ers in other cities of the country," he added.

Designed by Royal Barry Wills

The "team" that did the job, Mr. Bredahl said, lines up as follows: Royal Barry Wills, eminent Boston architect, designed each house to fit its particular locale; and Carr and Cunningham of Cleveland served as coordinating architects.

Coordinating the entire project and planning the complete electrical in-

An unusual feature of the Ideal Home is the installation of Steri-lamps in the forced-air heating systems. These unique lamps, developed by Westinghouse scientists, give off germ-killing rays to kill air-borne bacteria of all kinds. Housewives in these homes will find their work simplified by a multitude of automatic appliances such as Laundromats, clothes dryers, and complete electrical kitchens. The Ideal House has 123 electrical outlets and 17 circuits.

This number of circuits and outlets are necessary to meet adequately the present electrical needs of these houses and to provide for appliances which the family will buy and install in the house in the foreseeable future, Mr. Bredahl said.

Although the Thrift Home is the smaller of the two homes, it was designed to preserve the living advantages of large rooms in a small area with provisions for later expansion.

On its first floor is a comfortably-large living room, a kitchen and adjoining laundry, bath, and one large bedroom. One end of the bedroom can be used as a nursery, and space on the second floor is provided for two more bedrooms as the family expands. The Thrift Home's built-in electrical system with eight circuits and 50 electrical outlets of all kinds, is designed to meet the minimum needs for modern living. It comes equipped with more electrical appliances than are found in many well-to-do homes of today.

Both homes feature informal Cape Cod exteriors and were designed to take full advantage of their natural surroundings. The architect has emphasized multi-purpose rooms, complete separation of sleeping areas from more active living areas, and ample closet space.

Agriculture Department Tells How To Relieve Farm Home Discomfort

That winter bugbear in the average farm home—icy-cold floors with rooms overpoweringly hot and stifling at shoulder-height—can be ended by four simple steps, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a bulletin just issued.

Reporting how this was done on a Wisconsin farm, the department describes the four weatherproofing steps. They are: insulating walls and roof of the house; caulking all cracks in exterior siding; installation of storm windows and doors; and weatherstripping these openings.

When this is done the 15 degrees difference in temperature between floor and a point five feet above it are reduced to 6 degrees, it was revealed in the Wisconsin test. The family will no longer suffer cold feet while their heads perspire.

This can be accomplished at relatively low cost. Weatherproofing will pay for itself within a few years and return cash dividends in fuel savings each year thereafter. Only about one-half the fuel will be burned each winter in a house so protected, department engineers proved.

(Continued on Page 16)

LADINO CLOVER and ORCHARD GRASS MOVE INTO THE COTTON BELT

ANY extensive changes in the agricultural program in the South are related in some way to what happens to cotton farming. The cotton belt was the first of the major specialized farming regions to appear on the American frontier, and is undergoing greater changes in types of farming than have occurred in any important farming area in the entire history of the country.

For the South as a whole, 42 million acres of cotton were planted in 1929 as compared with only 18 million acres in 1944. This represents a decrease of 24 million acres, or 57 per cent. At the present time North Carolina's leading crop, tobacco, is being reduced by 227 thousand acres for the 1948 crop.

Trend to More Livestock

Farmers, agricultural leaders, bankers, and businessmen are looking for enterprises to fill the gap left by decreased acreages of cash crops. The most noticeable change in recent years has been a trend toward more livestock. The livestock program is based on pasture and forage production. It appears therefore that over much of the area the next most profitable alternative for or supplement to cotton in the farming program is a forage and livestock combination. In some areas Bermuda grass, Johnson grass, bluegrass, lespedeza, hop clover, and ryegrass are still the basic plants for pasture mixtures.

A brief look into some recent developments in pasture improvements in certain areas of the South are suggestive of some trends. Ladino clover and orchard grass are in the limelight, and dairymen and agronomists have their eyes on Kentucky 31 and Alta fescue as well as many other possibilities as contributors to a year-round grazing program.

Until about five years ago it was believed that ladino clover belonged to the climate and soils of New England and the West Coast and that even there its adaptation was confined largely to moist, fertile soils. Research by agronomists and dairymen and field trials by enterprising county agents and farmers have greatly modified these beliefs. In North Carolina, for example, wide variation in elevation, soil type, and climate are found. There are sandy soils and heavy rainfall on the coastal areas; there are fertile red clay as well as marginal

By D. W. COLVARD

Head,

***Department of Animal Husbandry
N. C. State College***

lands ranging from 500 to 2,000 feet in elevation with 30 to 50 inches of rainfall in the central section of the state; there are mixed soil types in the mountains where the elevation ranges up to more than 6,000 feet and rainfall up to 82 inches annually. To the surprise of many, ladino clover-orchard grass mixtures are being successfully grown in every section.

For example, in the extreme western county, Cherokee, this pasture mixture has served as a basis for a growing dairy industry in the past three or four years.

In the words of the county agent, this mixture "has done more for dairying in Cherokee County than anything else." They have found that it grows on poor land which has been covered with broom sedge when 800 pounds of a fertilizer heavy in phosphate and two tons of lime are applied. In that county alone 4,000 pounds of ladino seed were planted in 1947. The usual rate is two pounds per acre. Dairymen in Cherokee County have harvested one ton of ladino-orchard grass hay per cutting, and have secured from two to four cuttings annually.

Another mountain area where ladino has brought important changes in dairy farm practices is in the Asheville milk shed. Foremost among the examples is a large estate where ladino-orchard grass forms the basis of all permanent pasture mixtures for more than 1,000 dairy cattle. On many farms in nearby Henderson County ladino clover-grass mixtures are used for pasture and for silage as well as for hay. This crop along with some alfalfa covers the entire acreage of some farms and about one pound of feed is purchased for every eight pounds of milk produced by 65 Holstein cows on one farm with which the writer is familiar. Using this method it has been possible to keep the feed cost per hundredweight of producing milk very low.

2,000 Acres Ladino In One County

Davidson County, which is the home of the state's largest milk plant, presents a colorful example of pasture

development in the central Piedmont area. The enterprising county agent of this county states that "We are convinced that when it comes to a crop that has the ability to deliver the goods, provided it is fertilized and handled properly, ladino is about the best bet that has come to Davidson County. Our prediction is that Davidson County and the South's rapidly expanding dairy industry will go further faster with ladino." Confirming this belief, Davidson County farmers planted more than 2,000 acres of ladino mixtures during 1947.

The production manager of a plant which buys milk from about 9,000 patrons states that "We believe that ladino clover and orchard grass are the most important developments to help the North Carolina dairymen of anything that has happened in years. All of our fieldmen are stressing it, and we are getting some tried out on most of the farms of our 9,000 patrons. I have yet to find a farmer who has grown it who is not enthusiastic about it."

To complete the picture with examples of successful ladino-orchard grass production in other parts of the state, the North Carolina State College dairy farm and many privately owned farms in Wake and surrounding counties have pastures with carrying capacity comparable to the best of those in any other areas. This is considered the eastern end of the Piedmont area and while costs of planting pastures are high, sometimes running to more than fifty dollars per acre, they are considered as musts by farm operators.

Down near the coast at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Willard, N. C., ladino-orchard grass mixtures yielded 2,303 pounds digestible nutrients per acre as compared to 1,917 pounds alfalfa-orchard grass mixtures, 2,180 pounds for small grain—Crimson clover-lespedeza mixtures—and 973 pounds for kudzu mixtures at a cost of \$1.17 per hundredweight of nutrients produced.

Two Pounds of Ladino And Twelve Pounds Orchard

The standard planting plan for this pasture mixture is to use two pounds of ladino clover with 12 pounds of orchard grass seed on a well prepared soil that has been limed and treated with 600 to 800 pounds of 2-12-12 fertilizer. Annual fertilization rec-

ommended is 500 pounds of 0-12-12 applied during the early spring. It is recommended that seedlings be made in late August or early September.

Many dairymen using this pasture mixture have been able to reduce their hay feeding period to not more than two and one-half or three months. This materially reduced the feed cost for milk production. One of the greatest disadvantages of dairying in the South relative to other parts of the country has been the high feed cost. With a long grazing season and high producing pasture mixtures, however, this disadvantage is at least partially offset.

On a recent trip through all the southeastern states it was observed that this pasture mixture is becoming very popular in northern Georgia, in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and it is being studied experimentally in many other southern states. There is much interest in Kentucky in a fescue selection called Kentucky 31 which is used in combination with ladino and other legumes. Experiments underway in North Carolina suggest that either Kentucky 31 or Alta fescue may be equally as desirable as orchard grass as a pasture mixture on many types of soil.

It is not expected that pastures will solve all of the problems of the southern farmer. Farms are small; population is dense; mechanization has lagged; and skill with livestock has not been developed in many areas. However, population adjustments are being made and with them other economic adaptations to livestock. Cash crops should and will still play a prominent role in the farm program. So long as 25 per cent of the land produces more than 75 per cent of the farm income, however, there is reason to expect continued growth of soil conserving practices, more forages, and more livestock.

Ladino Clover Cuts Poultry Feed Costs

A Gaston County farmer, D. C. Kiser, Lincolnton, Route 4, has found that use of a half-acre Ladino clover pasture for grazing has cut feed costs for his poultry by approximately one-fourth, reports Wright F. Parker, assistant county agent for the State College Extension Service.

Mr. Kiser seeded two pounds of Ladino on half an acre in September, 1947, for the purpose of grazing his small poultry flock. He began grazing the plot with 150 hens on March 1.

The hens which Mr. Kiser keeps have made an outstanding record.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

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PASTURES

Pasture is one of our most neglected crops. Too many farmers feel that certain land on their farm should be continually in pasture and that little need be done about it. It is true certain land on many farms should be in pasture but the kind of crops grown on this land should vary with the type of soil and other conditions. We have seen this year, much to our distress, many acres of "permanent" pasture that have received no fertilizer for years and are seeded to June grass, or Kentucky bluegrass as it is called, that have yielded so little the farmer would not receive enough return to pay the taxes on the land. This is in sections where the rainfall has been a little light.

These pastures need renovating, need new grasses and legumes. Many of them can be plowed and put into alfalfa or clover and brome grass. We have found in our experience that June grass is not a good milk grass. It is alright in the spring for a short while and again in the fall, but cows to produce well on pasture must receive a variety of grasses.

Rye is a good pasture crop for the spring, or grazing alfalfa land that is to be plowed for corn. Brome grass and alfalfa make a good pasture. Brome grass and ladino on the right soils that are properly fertilized will produce more pasture than any crop we have ever grown. The cows like this combination. We know of a herd of thirty-six cows that pastured on twelve acres of ladino for six weeks; the weather was rather dry and the pasture was on lowland. At the end of the six weeks there was more feed than when the cows were turned in. This field had been fertilized rather heavily but it paid big dividends for the cows milked well on it. This pasture did become stale, however; then the cows were turned onto sudan.

It is important that attention be paid to the kind of grasses and legumes to be grown so there will be good pasture every month in the year. A little headwork is needed to know what crops to grow on various types of soil and the kind of fertilizers to use. Then, so arrange the pastures that they can be rotated. Where this is done cows will produce increased flows of milk.

We wish we had the power to get men milking cows to see the value of good pasture for milk production compared with what is called "permanent" pasture.

Within the next 30 days every farmer in North Carolina with more than two head of livestock should plant a temporary grazing crop for extra feed in the fall and during early spring.



Carolina Dairy and



Fall Care of Dairy Cows

By R. H. RUFFNER

*Professor, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
N. C. State College*

Never before in the history of our country has milk sold for such a high price as it does today, nor has there ever been a time when it cost more to produce milk. Never before have we had so great a demand for dairy products. Under such conditions it is most important that we take the greatest care in the production of milk.

Cows that are milking should be fed and cared for in such a way so as to keep them in the very highest production. At no time should they be allowed to go down, as all dairymen well know that when a cow once drops off in her production, it is seldom that she will come back to her highest capacity.

To keep them from going down at this time of the year, regularity in care and feed is the all-important factor. Flies are worse in the fall months than at any other time. To keep the flies down to a minimum we spray our cows almost every afternoon just a little while before milking time. We make sure that the drinking water is clean, plentiful and in the very best condition at all times. This item of water is often neglected. The cow cannot digest and assimilate great quantities of food, keep her blood circulating and make milk without an abundance of good clean water.

Then there is the salt question. Each cow requires but a small amount of salt but it is important. We put one per cent salt in our grain mixture, which seems to be enough for the average cow, but we notice that our high producers lick a little extra salt from the box each day. If the cow wants extra salt it should be available, placed in a box where she can get it without any trouble.

We watch our cows to see that they are reasonably full each afternoon when they come into the milking barn. The good producer must be kept reasonably full at all times. Pastures may become short or impalpable and the cow will eat less than if the forage was good. This is reflected by the cows coming in gaunt, or half full, and hungry. Such conditions must be taken care of immediately by a new pasture, good roughage, and extra

grain. The best and most economical method of keeping up the fall production is to have an extra fresh pasture supplemented with a good 16 per cent dairy ration. The new, fresh pasture at this time of the year does more than keep the cows up in milk production. It keeps them healthier during the winter months, they will have less breeding troubles, and when the calves are born they will be stronger and healthier and will develop more rapidly than the calves from cows that do not get the green feed.

If we do not observe these fundamental factors in dairy herd management we can lose money faster than we ever lost it before.

Production of Hogs Offers Good Profits

North Carolina farmers seeking an additional source of income might well consider hog production, believes Moyle S. Williams, farm management specialist at State College, who says the price outlook is very favorable and the prospect for increased feed supplies is very strong.

Mr. Williams said that according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the 1948 spring pig crop totaled about 51 million head, 3 per cent less than in 1947 and the smallest since 1944. Prospects indicate a smaller 1948 fall pig crop.

The farm management specialist said hog prices have been low as compared with cattle prices. But it appears likely, he continued, that hog prices will advance relative to cattle in the next few months, as cattle slaughter increases and hog slaughter declines seasonally.

Pointing out that corn yields in North Carolina have jumped considerably in the past five years, Mr. Williams said one of the most profitable ways to market that corn is through hogs, provided the hogs are raised efficiently. Many Tar Heel hog producers, he stated, have failed to realize the profits they should because of the small number of pigs saved per litter. The goal should be an average of at least eight pigs saved per litter.

Livestock Section..



Animal Health Certificates

In an effort to protect North Carolina livestock against Bang's disease, bovine tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, Dr. L. J. Faulhaber, chief of the State Department of Agriculture's veterinary division, has instructed livestock inspectors to enforce strictly a regulation aimed at preventing the entry of diseased cattle from other states.

He said recent reports from inspectors indicate that a considerable number of cattle from neighboring states are being brought to North Carolina auction markets in violation of a regulation requiring compliance with minimum health standards. This regulation stipulates that cattle entering the state, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by a proper health certificate signed by an accredited veterinarian approved by the livestock sanitary official of the state of origin.

Two convictions for violation of this regulation were recently obtained in Mecklenburg county, Dr. Faulhaber said. In both instances truck drivers for cattle dealers were found guilty of bringing cattle to a Charlotte livestock auction market without having obtained health certificates.

"The purpose of this regulation," the veterinarian said, "is to safeguard our livestock industry against the spread of the dreaded Bang's disease and other infectious maladies. We have spent many thousands of dollars to eradicate Bang's and tuberculosis in North Carolina and we now have the finest record of any state in the union in the control of Bang's disease. Our dairy and beef cattle herds represent an investment of millions of dollars and we cannot afford to jeopardize them by permitting the entry from other states of unauthorized animals that may be diseased.

"Most of these in the livestock business are cooperating wholeheartedly with us by scrupulously observing the regulations. They realize the importance of adequate control measures as a means of protecting a growing industry. Some violations occur, however, and we are determined to stamp them out in the interest of all concerned."

Dr. Faulhaber suggested that livestock dealers and shippers obtain a copy of "Health Regulations Governing Admission of Live Stock and Poultry Into North

Carolina" by writing the Veterinary Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Most veterinarians in other states shipping cattle to North Carolina, he said, are familiar with these regulations and are supplied with the proper forms for the execution of animal health certificates.

'Caking' Pays Dividends As Grass Matures

Protein pays large dividends in added gains on beef cattle when fed to supplement mature pasture grasses during late summer and early fall months, Experiment Station results and practical experience prove, according to A. L. Ward, Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association.

Cottonseed cake costing \$5 per hundred pounds returned \$18 worth of beef when fed to steers valued at \$24 per hundred pounds in trials at the Kansas Experiment Station, he points out.

Cattle on pasture that received one and a half pounds of cottonseed cake, daily per head, for 88 days gained 152 pounds per head during the period in the Kansas test. Cattle that did not receive the protein supplement gained only 56 pounds. Each pound of cake fed resulted in a gain of approximately three-fourths of a pound.

During July and August, most farm pastures and ranges begin to cure out or become "burned." Protein is the first nutrient to become deficient, the protein content of grasses frequently dropping 50 per cent or more as they mature.

A protein concentrate, such as cottonseed meal, pellets or cubes, is the only supplement for grass needed by cattle under most conditions during the summer and fall. In the Kansas test, the addition of ground, shelled corn to the daily ration was not profitable during the feeding period, August 1 to November 1.

When grazing is short, some dry roughage should be fed; but grains are needed only when fattening cattle to a high finish for slaughter, or when grazing is so short that it will not furnish enough energy feed, Ward said. Protein concentrates are profitably fed in amounts exceeding those needed to balance the protein content of dry forage when they are relatively cheaper than grains, as under present conditions.

Vitamin A supplements, such as alfalfa or bright grass hays, are necessary when feedlot cattle have not had access to green forage for two to three months. In order to satisfy requirements for Vitamin A in reproduction and growth, dairy cattle, breeding beef cows, herd bulls and calves should have access to green pasture, bright grass hay or a legume hay and should not be held off those Vitamin A feeds for periods longer than a few weeks.

Feeder calves and yearlings will carry more weight and bloom and will be in better condition to gain rapidly in the feedlot if they receive one and a half to two pounds of cake, per head daily, on the grass as it begins to become dry and mature. Calves and steers which are to be marketed from the grass as slaughter cattle need 3 to 7 pounds of cake, per head daily, depending on the quality and amount of forage and the desired rate of gain. Brood cows will carry more flesh into the fall and winter season and will be in condition to produce larger, healthier calves and a better milk flow if they receive 1 to 2 pounds of cake as the grass becomes dry.

Swine Need Plenty Of Shade and Water

Hogs need plenty of shade and plenty of water if they are to make cheap gains during the summer, according to Jack Kelley, Extension animal husbandry specialist at State College.

Test after test conducted by experiment stations, he said, show that hogs kept cool during hot weather will eat better and gain faster. Plenty of shade and water, he added, means fewer dead pigs and faster gains so that hogs can be placed on the market earlier in the fall when prices are usually higher.

"Hogs are different from most animals in that they do not have sweat glands to act as a cooling system," Mr. Kelley stated. "Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that they have plenty of water and shade to help in keeping them cool. The thick layer of fat on swine serves as an insulator and makes it necessary that water and shade be provided."

On farms where pastures do not provide running water, a portable barrel-type waterer can be made at very little expense, Mr. Kelley stated. It is made by placing a barrel on runners so it can be moved from the pastures back to the source of water for refilling. The runners can be made from 4 by 6 material, the floor for the base from 2 by 6 material, and the rim of the waterer from 2 by 4 material. Plans for this type of waterer can be obtained from any county agent's office.

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

LOOKING FOR A HALLOWE'EN IDEA?

Will it be tricks or treats for you this Hallowe'en? Watch out or the "gobbins'll get ya" if you aren't generous with your party refreshments. For a spritely Spook Party, try some of these suggestions.

A quick sandwich snack is a combination of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped ripe olives and 1 cup of cottage cheese spread generously on toasted and buttered brown bread rounds. Then, sprinkle with paprika to capture Hallowe'en colors. Serve open-

have enough for each person to have at least two.

"R" is for the Oyster Season.

Doubtless you are also happy that it is again cool and time to include plenty of oysters in your meal planning. There are numerous ways to use them in addition to our old standbys—oyster stew and fried oysters. For a sturdier soup try a chowder which is sure to please the family. And

boiling point. Simmer oysters in their liquor about 5 minutes or until edges curl. Drain. Combine with milk and vegetables. Serve immediately with chopped parsley sprinkled over the top. Serves 6.

Oysters Au Gratin

- 1 pint oysters
- 6 slices buttered toast
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon prepared mustard
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
- 1 cup grated cheese

Trim crusts from bread. Cut each slice into quarters. Combine beaten eggs, seasonings, and milk. Arrange layer of bread in buttered casserole, cover with layer of oysters. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Repeat layer, pour milk mixture over contents of dish, and cover with grated cheese. Place casserole in pan of hot water, bake in moderate oven 350 degrees for 30 minutes or until brown. Serves 6.

Hints on Tasty Barbecue Dishes

Perhaps you are another of the persons who are particularly fond of the piquant flavor of barbecue dishes, but you may not have tried anything other than barbecued, chicken or pork. "What's New in Home Economics" comes forth with a number of suggestions which you will welcome and wish to try.

Hamburg patties and sausages may be barbecued by rolling or pan-broiling just as well as steaks, chops or a slice of ham. First brush meats with sauce, then broil in the usual manner. The remaining sauce may be heated and poured over the meat at the cooking time or served separately.

A roast may be barbecued by basting with a suitable sauce during the last half hour of cooking. Spareribs are particularly popular but need to be basted more often than a large roast. Meat loaves are deliciously different when formed into individual portions and then baked in a barbecue sauce. Frankfurters may be baked similarly.

A number of barbecued meats are braised dishes. Spareribs, short ribs of beef, lamb riblets, lamb shoulder chops, lamb shanks, and ground meat balls are favorites cooked in this manner. First the meat is browned, then the sauce is poured on and the dish is baked or simmered in a covered utensil.



DONUT TABLE CENTERPIECE. Fill large pumpkin jack-o'-lantern (real or artificial) with store bought donuts plain and sugared. Ribbon streamers reach from pumpkin to handles of cider mugs at each plate. Ribbon end ties place cards to mug handles.

faced. This Ripe Olives Cheese snack is delicious served with hot spicy tea.

Hallowe'en celebrations are not complete without corn shocks and orange pumpkins galore. That theme can be carried out by serving pumpkin cookies—so easy to make. Frost your favorite chocolate cookies with an orange confectioner's frosting, then add funny faces with chocolate frosting. These are extra special when served with chocolate ice cream.

When the crowd gets thirsty, serve cool cider in tall glasses with a generous scoop of orange ice afloat in each glass.

Big red harvest apples are a must whether you have a ducking contest or want to see which goblin can make his apple shine the brightest. Remember to

speaking of pleasing the family, treat them to Oysters Au Gratin.

Oyster Chowder

- 1 pint oysters
- 3 tablespoons onion, chopped
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup water
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup celery, diced
- 2 cups potatoes, diced
- 1 tablespoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
- 1 quart milk
- Parsley

Fry onion in butter until slightly brown, add water, celery, potatoes, salt and pepper. Cover and cook until vegetables are tender. Add milk and let come to

Sometimes ground or chopped meat is browned, then cooked for several minutes in a tomato-type barbecue sauce and served over toast. Cubes of cooked meat or luncheon meat may be served in this way also.

A recipe for braised or roasted barbecued dishes is given below.

- 1 cup vinegar
- 1 clove garlic, cut fine
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Tabasco sauce
- 2 tablespoons Worcestershire sauce
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup catsup

Combine all ingredients and simmer for 15 minutes. Pour over meat to be braised, or use to baste a roast.

Planning the Hallowe'en Party

A quick look at the calendar will tell you that the Hallowe'en season is upon us again. Once more the witches ride, the spooks cavort and young and old are party-minded. For young and old, Hallowe'en is the perfect holiday. Good eats, merry games, amusing decorations give a special air to the occasion.

This year a Hallowe'en Donut Party is in order. Easy, informal, gay, it's the kind of shindig you can run with an absolute minimum of effort and expenditures.

Spookiness, frivolity and action will be your keynote. According to the Hallowe'en Committee which knows more about Hallowe'en festivities than anyone else, you will get best results if you stick to a couple of original good food ideas, plan two or three entertaining games and make the decorations tricky, but rugged enough to take a pounding. Nobody will have any fun if you have to spend all evening nursing delicate decor.

Let's begin this Donut Party plan at the beginning—with the invitations. We've heard of one giddy group who had themselves a riotous time with a couple of sandwich boards. They held their party in a big community barn and issued public invitations via signboards exactly like the kind that pickets wear. Slogans on the boards invited all the neighborhood to convene for Hallowe'en festivities at 8 p.m. on October 31st.

For decorations at the party site, you can't possibly improve on the traditional orange and black motif. Hold your party in an attic, playground or living room that has been stripped down to a minimum of breakables. Roll back the rugs, retire the bric-a-brac and try out some of these ideas to cheer up the premises.

Hang streamers from the chandeliers,

place jack-o-lanterns with candles on the window sills, conceal a skeleton or replica thereof in a closet that will have to be opened by all guests as they arrive, stack cornstalks in the corners, suspend black cat and witch cut-outs from elastic streamers and hang some donuts on ribbons in case acute hunger strikes some of the crowd before food is served. This



DONUT SCARECROW looks too attractive to eat. The fixin's are simple. Place stick on sturdy base. Build body of scarecrow by alternating plain and sugared donuts; then place another stick across in arm position and drape donuts alternately. Stand plain donut on top of stick for face; eyes are made from colored gumdrops with pieces of cloves for pupils. Rakish air is contributed to scarecrow by hat of sugared donut.

year you can enhance the generally eerie effect with some of the phosphorescent paint now on the market. Splash the glowing paint on ghostly shaped cut-outs and hang a luminously painted face outside the window. Then dim the lights when least expected and you'll be rewarded by squeals of terror. Augment the effect, if you wish by having someone in a black or white costume spattered with luminous paint dash through the darkened room emitting blood curdling shrieks.

That should give you the general decoration idea. Just let your fertile imagination take over from there.

Food, naturally, has top priority in your party plans. Have plenty of it, but don't be involved with fussy, complicated recipes that take hours of preparation. Heap several bowls—wooden bowls are fine—with donuts, oranges, apples and nuts. Fill a punch bowl with cider or cola and place it in the middle of the table.

For your main refreshment, serve a super Hallowe'en Sundae. You make this by slicing a donut crosswise. Place in a dish, cover with a scoop of ice cream

and add the other half donut. Then pour your favorite chocolate sauce over each serving and add chopped nuts.

If you're having a regular sit-down party, you can set your table with edible place cards. Insert toothpicks into a donut for arms and legs, stick a cherry on top for a head and place a card with guests names on one of the arms. That little trick will make for both economy and amusement.

Now for the games: The secret of a successful Hallowe'en party is to keep the crowd in motion. Start them off with a lively stunt like a donut on a string. Hang donuts from the ceiling or chandelier by a string or rubber band. Tell your guests to place their hands behind their backs and try to eat the swinging donut. The first to finish the donut and whistle "Dixie" wins a prize.

If you're smart, you'll alternate lively games with quiet ones, lest the mirth get out of hand. For a comparatively quiet game, try candlelight Ghost Stories. By the light of a single candle, have the first person in a circle start a ghost story. At the end of two minutes, let the next person take up the story, and so on around the circle. When the last person picks up the narrative, he builds up to a blood curdling climax (prepared with him in advance). At the most chilling moment, you blow out the light and emit a horrible screech. It will be some time before the hysterical laughter dies down.

Young couples are always partial to Hallowe'en fortune games. For a tried and true way of revealing the future, in Hallowe'en fashion, place as many saucers as you have guests in a row on a table. Wrap in a small piece of paper a wedding ring, a small piece of rag, a small scissors, a safety pin, a coin or some other significant trinket. The ring, of course, means marriage, the rag a bachelor or old maid, the scissors divorce, the pin babies, the coin wealth, etc., etc. Place the folded paper in the center of a donut. Cover the fortunes with gum drops, using cloves for eyes and a licorice slice for the mouth. Then let each guest choose his own.

For a variation on an old theme let the gang conduct a donut ducking contest. Place donuts in bowls filled with whipped cream or meringue. The contestants hands are placed behind their backs and the contestants are wrapped well in napkins or aprons. First one to lap out the donut is the winner.

These are some of the party ideas of the National Hallowe'en Committee a non-profit organization which is promoting the wholesale observance of Hallowe'en donut party this fall, and we'll wager you'll make the New Year's resolution to hold such a party every year.

How Can the Damage to Sheep by Dogs Be Reduced?

By ROBERT S. CURTIS

Marketing Specialist, N. C. Department of Agriculture

MUCH has been said and too little done to remove or prevent the loss of sheep from dogs. Let's be human for just a few minutes and ask ourselves the question, "Would we, or would you, deposit money in a bank" if there was a weak spot in the vault where thieves could break through and steal? "It's silly, isn't it?" Of course we would not even think twice in reaching a decision.

Then, let us put it the other way around. Would you leave loopholes whereby sheep might be destroyed or injured by dogs when you well knew this commodity (sheep) could be exchanged for "hard dollars" tomorrow? It must be just habit then that we hoard dollars and sacrifice sheep. Why not discuss some means whereby we can get out of this habit and do a good job just like we do with poultry—with poultry we have learned that they take attention and work to bring success.

Why not enumerate some of the things we can do? First of all, sheep need pasture. It's a sheep's requirement from an economical and nutritional standpoint. Then plan and make a small pasture or paddock near your barns fenced with a dog-proof fence—barbed wire at the ground level or below—woven wire, then barbed wire at the top. Train the sheep to go in this corral at night. Just feed enough grain to coax them in. I hear some saying "impractical," yet many are doing it. That just reminds me of the man in Alamance County who this year brought in 39 lambs to the Cooperative Lamb Pool at Burlington. Every lamb graded choice, and they were made on lespedeza pasture alone. That man took home approximately \$1.100 "hard cash." He protected his sheep. I am sure he will protect the cash.

All of this leads us to say sheep just require *sensible attention* as do all other kinds of livestock. *This is one rule to which there is no exception.*

See how your county dog tax laws apply; also, how many dogs are listed for taxes. Many of us are grossly neglectful of these duties. If dogs kill or injure your sheep, you have a right to know whose dogs are guilty and whether they are listed for taxes. The law requires that they be listed. Get the "sheep group" of your county

together and see your County Commissioners or such other officials who are in a position to advise and aid you. We have had too much individual and sporadic attention to this subject; we need group action, co-operative action. That old saying has not changed yet, "In union there is strength."

We have come to the conclusion that the best way to combat this dog menace is to interest the owners of well bred and useful dogs to form a state-wide association for the protection of good dogs. Such an organization could be useful in getting dogs listed for taxes and, most important of all, it would tie in with our health department laws and regulations regarding rabid dogs and disease problems. Let's make it possible to breed and keep both *good dogs* and *good sheep*.

Give the women, boys and girls a chance on this sheep project. Two to one, if they get the urge and the know-how they'll make it go—no big flocks, just a modest number—ten, fifteen or twenty. Better underdo than overdo. Don't overlook the fact that we have lamb and wool markets right at our door.

In our largest and most important sheep-growing section, one county (Ashe) has been very successful in paying damages to sheep owners through an organization which collects 10 cents per head for each breeding ewe annually. This pool has been sufficient to pay all losses from dogs to date. Other counties could well follow this lead. Anyone interested can secure further information by writing the author or publisher of this article.

We suggest you interest your local papers and radio stations in the sheep growing possibilities of your community or county. They, no doubt, will be eager to help build up the economic condition in the territory they serve. Don't say "No use." Make a try.

These are some ideas. They work for others; they will work for you. If you have better suggestions, write us.

And remember . . . sheep never die in debt. Let's be serious and sensible about this thing. You have to pay your taxes. Sheep will do just that—all they need is an even chance.

Reports From

Our Nation's Capital

Continued from Page 5)

Bonanza 1948 Crops

The corn crop this year will be one of the largest in history. It's the same with wheat. Milk and dairy crops, soy bean, sorghum, oats, potatoes and other food crops are above the normal records. Although cotton is not a food crop, it is important in the cost of living and it will produce the largest in eleven years.

Mark Sullivan, wise editorial columnist in Washington, states in one of his syndicated articles that "in spite of the groans of bursting crops and the outcries of harassed housewives, prices of food do not come down. The reason is, the Government won't let them. The Government resists a falling food price in somewhat the spirit it might resist an invading plague. Only some such invasion, or a domestic calamity like fire or flood or earthquake, would ordinarily be regarded as justifying destruction as the Government destroyed potatoes two years ago."

Now, Mr. and Mrs. Voter, just think that over.

Communism

There is constant discussion in Washington about Communism. In all the investigations under direction of the White House and Congress, there has been no proof that "spies" have been able to damage the successful and triumphant plans of American scientists of the atomic energy Programs. OUR scientists won the World War—and in these days when a Presidential election is hot there isn't any way to locate a single "traitor" among American scientists—there aren't any.

Besides, it is nonsense to accuse any of the "independent" candidates with being inoculated with the germs of Communism. Men like Wallace are the same old brand of radicals, liberals, Dixiecrats, New Dealers and reformers that have been continually busy kicking up political rows in the South, Middle West and nearly all parts of the country for more than half a century. They are what might be classed as "kickers," who hope they can make enough rows and disturbances to land jobs under the Government.

Communism is not a danger in the United States. Our people are enemies of Russian Communism—and there is no doubt about Russia being our enemy. In the face of all the rowdy disturbances of Russian Com-

munists, and their treachery in the United Nations, the United States has carried on the greatest program in the world's history to wipe out the curse of wars. Our honest aims and purposes as a peace-loving people are not—or ought not to be—questioned in this campaign. Every one of the independent groups opposing the regular Republican and Democratic parties are simply wasting their wind, as none of them are putting up a side-show worth bothering with.

After all THE MAN was right who declared in a political speech recently that it must not be forgotten for a moment that but for the scientists we would have no atomic energy program.

After all, if diplomaey and the efforts of the democratic people of the world fail to restore peace, the weapons devised by American scientists CAN bring the Russian bear down off his hind legs in a jiffy. Russians are today the menace of World Peace.

Too Many Too Costly Houses

Home mortgage loans outstanding total more than \$33,000,000, and most of that top-load on purchasers of new houses has taken place in a little more than two years. The real estate gentry had a bully time unloading \$15,000 houses to young—and old—buyers. According to reports received in Washington, the present day popular houses are sold for \$10,000 or less, and the bankers are lending the money.

In California the loans have been whittled down to first payments of \$500, which keeps the building and buying game going ten times as fast as it was when down payments were \$2,000. That seems to be the new pattern.

It is perfectly clear that thousands of young (and old) couples have been going overhead in debt buying new houses—at prices beyond reasonable expectations that they would be able to make their payments. The tragedy is beginning to show up: the big boom is over!

Public health records definitely prove that the introduction of running water in the home improves health conditions more than 50 per cent. The average farm should have a water system of adequate capacity.

Dairy cows have 98 per cent single births, beef cattle 99.5 per cent. Most of the rest are twins. Triplet births occur at the rate of 1 in 300 with dairy cows, or about one-third of 1 per cent.

Thousands of Farmers Visit Leaf Station

North Carolina's tobacco research stations were popular places during July. In that month, according to S. N. Hawks, Jr., assistant extension tobacco specialist at State College, the stations were visited by a total of 7,437 Tar Heel farmers and veteran trainees on organized tours.

The tours were planned last spring by representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service, the Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Department of Agriculture, and the State Vocational Education Department. County agents and agriculture teachers cooperated in conducting the trips.

Each person making a tour was given mimeographed sheets containing the summarized results of experiments conducted in North Carolina on tobacco problems. The data were explained by representatives of the Extension Service and recommendations were made on various cultural practices.

The farmers visited fields and barns where experiments were being conducted on curing, chemical sucker control, spacing and topping, use of starter solution, varieties, fertilization, and fertilizer placement. Because of the prevalence of tobacco disease in the State, special interest was shown in the breeding plots where the plant pathologists are attempting to combine resistance to more than one disease in a single variety. Much interest was also shown in the experiments on curing.

The station at Oxford, Granville County, attracted 4,343 visitors: Greenville, Pitt County, 1,103; Rural Hall, Forsyth County, 1,050; McCollers, Wake County, 550; and Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, 391.

Counties from which the largest number of visitors came were Granville, 404; Franklin, 353; Person, 287; Nash, 265; Sampson, 249; Wake, 245; Rockingham, 211; Wilson, 205; and Surry, 202.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of The Carolina Farmer, published monthly at Greensboro, North Carolina, for October, 1946.

State of North Carolina
County of Guilford (SS)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Nicholson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president and manager of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Russell G. Simmons; Editor and Manager, J. E. Nicholson; both of Greensboro, North Carolina. Managing Editor and Business Manager, none.

2. That the owners are: The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc., 300 Sutton Building, Greensboro, North Carolina. Stockholders owning one per cent or more of its stock are as follows: J. E. Nicholson, Greensboro, North Carolina; Russell G. Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Lucile Hart Nicholson, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mary Jeanne Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Walter W. Turrentine, Greensboro, North Carolina.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. E. NICHOLSON
Editor and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1946.

RUTH W. STARR
Notary Public
Guilford County, N. C.

My commission expires April 11, 1948.

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Tobacco Tamasha Is Held at Wilson

With Perry Como, another nationally known orchestra and Arthur Godfrey leading an array of radio stars who were to take part in the day's event, the Wilson Chamber of Commerce has announced the first Annual Tobacco Tamasha, Friday, October 22.

The entire proceeds of the annual Tamasha Ball that night went to the North Carolina Polio Foundation.

The Chamber said that in case anyone wanted to know what a "Tamasha" was that it meant "Social Gathering" and was taken from a word that was half Anglo-Saxon and half Indian.

In addition to an Annual Tobacco Ball that night there was an afternoon's long Farmers Day Program at which time cash prizes were given away to winners of various contests. These contests included Tobacco Auctioneer Contest, Tobacco Looping Contest, Hog Calling Contest, Window Decorating Contest among the merchants, and a number of other items including prizes to the man who brought in the largest tobacco leaf, a prize for the largest family attending, and a prize to the farmer bringing in the most tobacco to Wilson over a 24-hour period.

There was also a Fiddlers Convention and Contest held during the afternoon.

The Chesterfield Supper Club sponsored the dance.

Farm Home Discomfort

(Continued from Page 7)

Heating experts have known for many years that weatherproofing, or winterizing, provides greater comfort while reducing fuel consumption. The Department of Agriculture has found out exactly how much.

At the request of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hubbard, a Wisconsin farm family, engineers from the Department of Agriculture and the University of Wisconsin made a study of the Hubbard home, an average farm house.

For one week in mid-winter four temperature readings were taken daily in the house between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. Three inches above the floor, engineers

found the average temperature was 63 degrees. Three feet above floor level it was 74 degrees, and at shoulder-height of 60 inches it was 78 degrees, or a difference of 15 degrees.

On advice of the engineers, the Hubbards tightened up the siding, closed all cracks around windows and doors, insulated the walls and ceiling full-thick, and installed storm sash.

After this was done and with outside temperatures practically the same as when the first test was made, four daily thermometer readings were again made each day for a week.

Results were startling. Drafts no longer swirled around the Hubbards' ankles. Three inches above the floor the temperature was 71 degrees, or 8 degrees warmer than before the weatherproofing. Three feet above the floor it was 75, and at shoulder-height, 77 degrees. This was a variation of only 6 degrees in that five-foot zone in which people live. The more uniform comfort was immediately evident to the Hubbard family even without thermometer readings.

From a financial standpoint, the results were equally pleasing because 48 per cent less fuel was burned after weatherproofing. The three inches of insulation in the roof saved 17½ per cent of the fuel, and 3¾ inches of insulation in the outside walls saved 18 per cent, and the sealed-up cracks and storm sash saved 12½ per cent.

From this, the engineers determined that greatest savings came from insulation. In discussing this phase of the weatherproofing, the Department of Agriculture report, contained in Miscellaneous Publication No. 633, states that some of the best insulating material is mineral wool, a generic term for insulation made of rock, smelter slag, or glass. "Whatever insulation you buy," the report continues, "make sure it is resistant to fire, moisture and insects."

In loose form, mineral wool can be quickly blown under air pressure into walls and other inaccessible spaces in an existing building, the report points out, while in batt or blanket form the insulation is applied between studs, joists and rafters where a workman can reach the space to be insulated.

"If there is no warm basement under the house, you may need insulation in

floor also," the Department of Agriculture report states, "and in the walls next to an unheated garage or storeroom."

In addition to more uniform, comfortable, healthful temperature and fuel savings in winter, insulation "will also keep much of the sun's heat out of the house in summer," the report adds.

Mineral wool batts and blankets come in thicknesses from 1 to 3¾ inches, usually with a vapor-resistant paper flanges for nailing. Loose wool can be applied as thick as desired. In discussing the amount of insulation to use, Department of Agriculture engineers point out that greatest comfort and fuel savings are attained if the insulation completely fills the space between inner and outer walls, usually 3¾ inches, plus a 3 to 3¾ inch layer in the roof area. Insulation thicker than the 1-inch minimum "increases fuel savings and comfort and does not add greatly to the cost," USDA engineers state.

When insulation is installed, provision should be made for ventilating the space above it, especially in attics. The most common practice is to provide screened louvers near the peak of the roof gables which are left open the year-around. Four square feet of clear opening should be provided for each 1,000 square feet of attic floor space, it is recommended by USDA engineers.

Growers Lose Millions In Tobacco Barn Fires

Tobacco barn fires in North Carolina last year destroyed 888 barns containing 535,327 sticks of tobacco at a loss to growers of more than one million dollars, according to R. R. Bennett, tobacco specialist for the State College Extension Service.

The figures were taken from the "Tobacco Barn Fire Loss Summary," which was recently completed and printed by the Extension Service. In 1946, the summary showed that 1,412 barns were burned at a cost to the growers of slightly more than two million dollars.

Other features of the folder include recommendations for reducing fire losses and fuel costs for various curing units being used throughout the state.

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How Close Are We Going To Cull Old Hens?

By R. S. DEARSTYNE

Head, Poultry Department, N. C. State College

THE producer of market eggs this year apparently is going to face a favorable market situation. Fewer pullets have been developed than in the past several years and it is probable that by autumn fewer yearlings and older hens will be available for laying purposes. It seems improbable that the supply of red meat will be very abundant and at a price that will please the purchaser, all of which points to the fact that the producer of market eggs should be in a preferred position.

Is North Carolina An Underproducing State?

Specialists in human nutrition assert that each person should consume an egg each day. The North Carolina poultry industry does not produce up to this level. In 1925 with a human population of 2,894,514, the chickens of North Carolina produced 637,000,000 eggs or 220.1 eggs per person. In 1946 this figure was materially bettered. In that year, with a human population of 3,572,631, the chickens produced 980,000,000 eggs, or 274.3 eggs per person. But in this (1946) year, 55,000,000 eggs were used for hatching purposes, which reduced the available eggs for human consumption to 248.9 per person, or an approximate deficit of 106 eggs per person if we were to depend on local production alone. This deficit would amount to 31,584,192 dozen eggs, which if valued at 50 cents a dozen would have a gross value of \$15,792,096. Thus there exists an opportunity for a definite increase in the number of layers in the state if only our state-wide needs are to be considered.

Layers in the Flocks At the Present Time

At the present time, spring culling has been carried out and the layers in the flocks are, in general, the late moulters among the birds. This group of birds, greatly reduced in number from that of before spring culling occurred, are birds that are gradually going out of production and are producing smaller eggs with poorer shell texture than those of several months ago. This accounts for the shortage of locally produced eggs and for the influx of cold storage and so-called fresh eggs from other sections of the country. The question arises as to

how many of the present laying birds should be carried ahead for a second year of lay.

Trapnesting records conducted for many years by the Poultry Department of State College indicate that a drop of about 25 per cent in production may be expected in the hen year to that of the pullet year. On this basis, and with high feed, labor and equipment costs as exist at the present time, it hardly seems advisable to retain any of these birds as layers if pullet replacements are available to fill the houses. This is on the assumption that individual trapnest records are not available on the birds and that those held were held on the basis of handling qualities and the molt. As the margin of profit in poultry work is narrow, it is very necessary that the greatest possible efficiency in our flocks be developed. Efficiency in this sense means production per unit.

Are We Coming to "All-Pullet" Flocks?

Where market eggs are the main objective of the producer, it seems reasonable to believe that the trend of the industry will be toward all-pullet flocks. This will carry with it the judicious use of stimulating practices such as lights, wet mash and pellets applied at the proper time; a very careful feeding and general management program and rigorous culling at all times. To stand such intensity, birds in such flocks must be well-bred and very carefully developed in order that they go into the laying house in the proper condition to meet the maximum demand of the laying period.

The Challenge to the Hatcheryman

How a chicken will perform under normal conditions is already fixed when the chick emerges from the shell. Better performance than its heredity cannot be managed into the bird, but poor managerial practices can materially reduce this performance. The poultry industry is practically a new one each year and the vast majority of those started each year are a commercial hatchery product. Thus the key of the year's work is in the hands of the hatcheryman. How good is the quality of the baby chick he is placing on the market? The poultry industry either goes forward or backward according to this factor. Most of the hatcherymen feel this responsibility and have developed or are developing a constructive breeding program in their hatchery supply flocks. There can be no let-down in such a program nor can it remain static. It will become either better or worse. This business of the hatcheryman is built up on "repeat orders" and such orders are secured only when the results obtained by the purchaser of the chicks is satisfied. Thus the real key of poultry progress lies in whether or not the hatchery chicks live, grow, and perform.

A Tip on Egg Care

Eggs packed with air cells up maintain high quality two or three times longer than those packed with air cells down. The air cell is usually at the large end of the egg. When packed with the large end down, eggs are unable to "breathe." This "breathing" through the air cells keeps eggs fresher for a longer time. When handled carelessly so that yolks are displaced or air cells broken, eggs of all grades deteriorate more quickly.

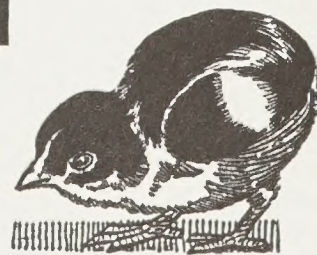
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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Farm Tenancy Is Still On Decline

The decline in farm tenancy, a trend which began in 1930, has been even more pronounced since the close of World War II, according to Charles E. Clark, farm management specialist at State College. His statement is based on a recent study conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

As of January, 1947, 26.9 per cent of the farms were operated by tenants, says Mr. Clark. This is almost a 5 per cent decline from the 31.7 per cent tenancy of 1945.

The greatest relative decline has been in the South. Many plantation type farms formerly operated by tenants are now operated by owners. This is a result partly of mechanization on the farm and shortage of farm labor.

Part owners have increased and a noticeable decline was shown in the percentage of farm land under lease. Many families whose principal income is gained in nearby cities have small acreages for country homes which the Census classifies as a farm.

Few veterans returned to farming after the war. Only 5.9 per cent of all farm operators were veterans in 1947 for the Nation as a whole. Veterans represented 7 per cent of the farm operators in the South. Approximately 41 per cent of the veteran operators of the nation are tenants.

All Sections of State Can Produce Good Corn

North Carolina—all sections of it, from the highlands to the sea—can produce good corn yields when recommended practices are followed, according to Dr. E. R. Collins, in charge of Extension agronomy at State College.

Records of the 100-Bushel Corn Club for 1947 indicate that good corn production is not confined to any particular area, Dr. Collins said. Farmers in virtually every county in the State were able to qualify for membership in the club last year by following approved practices, he asserted.

Such widely scattered counties as Currituck, Transylvania, Union, Forsyth and Pitt were among the leaders in 100-Bushel Corn Club membership last year, Dr. Collins stated. He said Wake County led the State with 66 farmers who produced 100 or more bushels of corn per acre in

1947. Randolph placed second with 30, McDowell third with 29, and Buncombe and Nash tied for fourth position with 25 each.

Other leading counties were: Alamance, 21; Transylvania, 18; Pasquotank, 17; Wayne, 15; Henderson, Currituck, Franklin, and Durham, 14 each; Montgomery, 13; Union, Yancey, Pitt, and Tyrrell, 11 each; Forsyth, 10.

The agronomist said interest in the 200-bushel corn contest for 1948 is increasing each week as additional farmers enter the competition. A total of \$3,000 in prize money is being offered.

Farmers Are Given Warning On Lightning Hazards

"Lightning—nature's artillery—causes 37 per cent of all farm fires," the State College Extension Service, asserted. Each year, lightning destroys approximately \$20,000,000 worth of farm property in the United States. It takes the lives of 500 people, and injures 1,300 others—and the lion's share of these victims are farm residents, according to records of the National Safety Council.

This is the picture—correct and unexaggerated. And a horrible picture it is because the greater part of these trage-

dies could be prevented.

Lightning tends to strike the highest point in the vicinity. This may be a barn, tree, or a man working in the field.

"A building adequately equipped with lightning rods affords the best protection," according to the service. "If you are working in a field and do not have time to seek the protection of a rodded building, lie down in a low spot in the field, away from wire fences, trees, livestock, and machinery. Avoid seeking shelter under trees, particularly lone trees or small groves. Wire fences and machinery should also be avoided during electrical storms because they may attract lightning."

Lightning rods provide good protection when properly installed. This means that the rod must have a definite connection to an effective ground. Periodic check-ups should be made to determine that the rods are in satisfactory condition.

The National Safety Council points out that protection can be provided for livestock by grounding wire fences every 100 yards. Metal posts placed at least three feet in the ground provide good grounding for fences. It should be remembered that metal buildings or roofs afford no protection from lightning unless they are adequately grounded.

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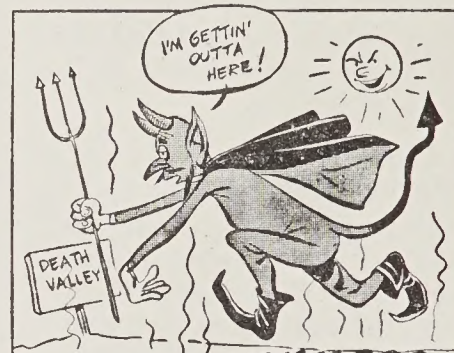
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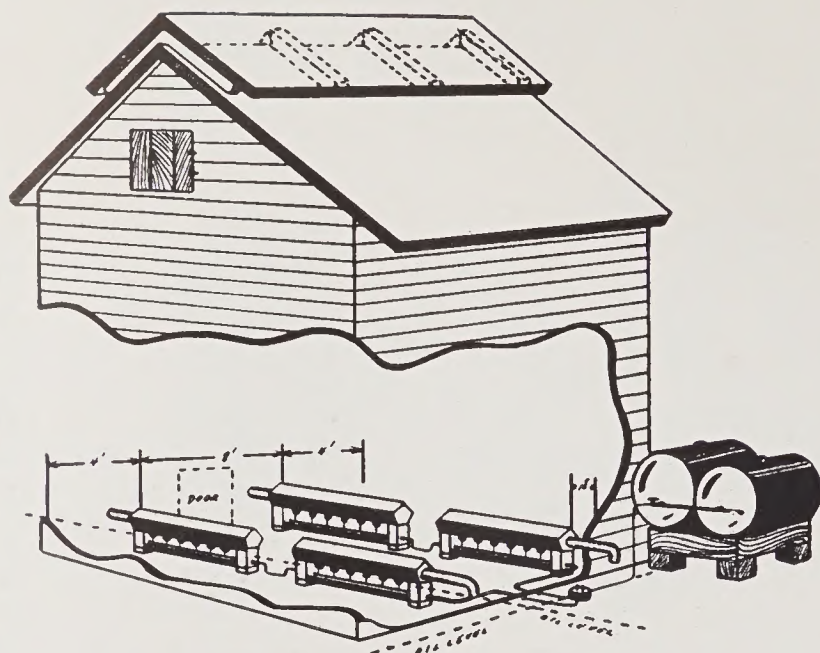
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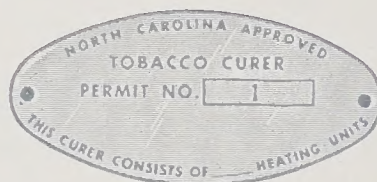
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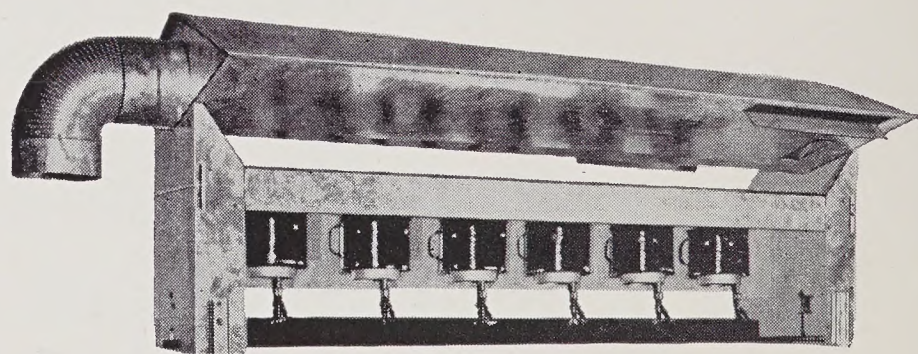


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